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The People's Korea

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S. Korean Students Continue to Struggle for Resignation of Gen. Chon, Campus Freedom

Students of Yonsei University, a prestigious private school in Seoul, fight riot police throwing rocks on their campus during the September 29 demonstration. (TBS)

Among the growing anti-"government" and anti-U.S. actions in south Korea, students are strengthening their struggle calling for the ouster of the Chon Du Hwan junta and for campus freedom in a more organized way.

On September 28, students of five universities in Seoul rose all at once in protest action on their campuses.

Five universities which involved in the Sep. 28 campus protest are: Seoul National University; Dongguk University; Sogang University; Sookmyung Women's University and Songduk Woman's College.

In the afternoon students of Seoul National University staged an anti-"government" demonstration, scattering more than 900 copies of leaflets reading "Abolish the graduates quota system" and "Totally lift restrictions of politicians."

Students of 4 other private institutions also took protest action on their campuses in the teeth of suppression.

Police listed 16 students who had taken part in the demonstration as the "prime movers" and arrested them on October 1 on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration" banning all kinds of anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations.

The day before five university students took action, students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul staged an on-campus demonstration calling upon students to join anti-"government" actions.

At around 10:55 a student hung out a streamer carrying an anti-"government" slogan and scattered leaflets denouncing the Chon Du Hwan junta.

In response to this, many students began to stage a demonstration on the campus calling for democratic liberties and rights.

After summer vacation, at least 10 universities were involved anti-"government" actions. They are Seoul National University (Sep. 13 and 28), Yonsei University (Sep. 15, 16, 29), Koryo University (Sep. 15 and 16), Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (Sep. 15 and 27), Chung Bok National University (Sep. 15), Sung Kyun Kwan University (Sep. 26), Dongguk University (Sep. 28), Sogang University (Sep. 28), Sookmyung Women's University (Sep. 28) and Songduk Woman's College (Sep. 28).

Their struggle could be more violent in near future as U.S. President Reagan is to visit south Korea in November.

Anti- "Gov." Organization Formed

The "national federation of the youth for the movement of democracy", an anti-"government" organization, was formed on October 1 with students as the core in south Korea, Japanese papers reported on October 3.

Japanese papers conveyed the news under the headlines "Anti-government organization in south Korea", "Christian personnel in the centre. The first of its kind under Chon Du Hwan 'regime'" (**Asahi Shimbun**), "anti-government organization formed in south Korea", "radicalist students of Christian circles", "priests and former 'assemblymen' join it" (**Nihon Keizai Shimbun**) and "new anti-government organization in south Korea", "100 people including students involved" and "pastor Mun Ik Hwan and others (Tokyo Shimbun).

Quoting a Kyodo report from Seoul, the papers said:

According to a south Korean opposition source on October 2, dissident radicalist students of the christian circles and others, about 100 all told, held a meeting on October 1 at a church in Seoul and formed the "national federation of the youth for the movement of democracy", a new anti-institutional organization.

It is the first anti-"government" organization to be formed under the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

Influential dissident figures including pastor Mun Ik Hwan, priest Ham Se Ung and ex-"assemblyman" Ye Chun Ho cooperate with this organization.

Criticism of the "government" by former opposition politicians including Kim Yong Sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, has come to the fore recently in south Korea, while campus demonstrations have broken out at universities amidst the upsurge of the student movement.

The papers drew attention to the fact that such developments preceded Reagan's south Korean trip.

US Causes Tense Situation in MDL

The south Koreans and Americans are committing provocative acts in the area along the Military Demarcation Line ceaselessly.

"The cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement and Provisions agreed upon between the two sides on the part of the enemy side in the Demilitarized Zone and the MAC headquarters area numbered more than 2,000 in the period from August 21 to September 23," said Senior Colonel Kim Ryon Gi, Secretary to the DPRK side on Sep. 27.

At the 472nd Secretaries' Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission which was held at Panmunjom at the proposal of the Pyongyang side, Secretary Kim Ryon Gi disclosed provocative acts by them:

- The south Korean army fired over 10 large-calibre machinegun bullets at a DPRK post on August 23 when the 421st meeting of the MAC was held and fired more than 10 bullets of a 12.7 mm machine-gun at a post on August 29;
- The south Korean army fired machineguns at DPRK posts on September 5, 10, 16 and 26, too;
- The enemy took a firing posture toward a DPRK post on Sep. 1 and occupied a combat position and took an attack posture on Sep. 27;
- The enemy infiltrated two military helicopters into the airspace above the spot about 1,650 metres east of the MDL marker No. 0046 in the western sector of the front.

Senior Colonel Kim accused the enemy side of increasing tension in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement in the DMZ and strongly demanded it immediately stop such acts.

Elsewhere, at a Security Officers' Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom on Oct. 1, the DPRK lodged a strong protest, on the basis of evidences, against the aggravation of tension in the Panmunjom Joint Security Area by the U.S. troops and called on the Americans to account for it.

According to the statement of the Security Officer of the Pyongyang side, U.S. troops illegally brought into the Joint Security Area 49 more armed personnel than the designated number and a machinegun on the morning of September 27, the day when the 472nd Secretaries' Meeting of the MAC was held.

Earlier, on September 7, a soldier of the U.S. army on the observation post southeast of the MAC conference room, obstructed the performance of duty of guard personnel of the Pyongyang side, on the opposite side by directing an electric torchlight toward them several times.

The U.S. troops perpetrated another provocative act on September 23.

Such cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement and provisions agreed upon numbered more than 40 in a little more than one month from August 29 to October 1.

IPU Conf. Hard to Be Called Int'l Conf.: Pyongyang

Pyongyang on October 4 urged that the 70th IPU Conference which opened in Seoul on October 4 is hard to be called "a full-fledged international conference."

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, said: "Out of the member nations of the IPU, all the socialist countries, and newly-emerging and other countries, more than 30 in all, have not gone to Seoul, determindly refusing to attend the conference."

"With many member nations boycotting, the Seoul conference of the IPU is destined to be a dull and nominal gathering. It is, in fact, hard to be called a full-fledged international conference," said the DPRK's most authoritarian daily. (See Oct. 3 Rodong Sinmun commentary on page 3)

Meanwhile, the same paper dated October 6 attacked a speech made by Chon Du Hwan at the opening ceremony of the conference.

"Traitor Chon Du Hwan's speech was run through with hypocrisy, distortion of facts and fabrication," said Rodong Sinmun. (See Oct. 6 Rodong Sinmun commentary on page 4)

S. Korean Soldier Defects to North

Kim Yong Hwan, rifleman (private) of the second platoon, the third company, the first battalion, the 63rd regiment, the 21st division of the south Korean army, came over to the northern half of the Republic, reported the KCNA on Oct. 3.

He is the fifth south Korean who defected to Pyongyang this year.

Twenty-three years old, he hails from Paekho-ri, Okchon Myon, Haenam county, south Cholla province.

Follow is the Oct. 3 KCNA report on what the latest defector had to say about the motive of political asylum:

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By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (24)

Chapter Five

Great Cause of Kimilsungism With Bright Future

New Radiant Milestone

(Continued from the No. 1,161 issue of The People's Korea)

Only through the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society can the working masses, the masters of revolution and construction, be trained into fully-developed men of a communist type, and their complete social equality realized.

The programme for the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society shows an absolutely correct new way to capture the ideological fortress of communism before all else.

The preceding revolutionary theories of the working class laid emphasis, in general, on the need to develop men in an all-round way in order to build communism. But they gave no answer to the question of specific features and qualities of men of a communist type, nor did they solve the question concerning the tasks to be performed in training such people.

The great leader's policy on the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society has provided the perfect programme of transforming people into communist men for the first time in history, the key to the successful solution of the most difficult question in building socialism and communism—the task for human transformation.

This programme also shows the straightest way to abolish all class distinctions through transforming all social relations and build a classless society.

Establishing an undivided sway of public property by the transformation of the production relations and erasing the discrepancies between the working class and the peasantry are major tasks for the complete victory of socialism and for the building of communism.

But no one had ever clarified the principles and methods to be applied and stages to be set in solving these tasks for the building of socialism and communism.

These important issues which gave many serious lessons to the history of contemporary labour movement have also derived a perfect answer for the first time in history from the programme of revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society.

The policy of revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization constitutes a priceless wealth of everlasting significance in consummating the revolutionary theory of communism, enriching the treasure house of Kimilsungism and in accelerating the building of socialism and communism because it offers the perfect programme of remoulding people into communist men as well as the programme of social transformation.

In particular, the fact that the way has been clearly shown to realize a classless society through the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasantry and the development of cooperative ownership into public ownership moves the world to great excitement and inspires them with a fresh hope and firm confidence in the complete victory of socialism.

All social relations are based on the ownership of the means of production.

If we are to obliterate all class distinctions and build a classless society, we must develop cooperative property into public property and establish the undivided sway of the public ownership of the means of production.

Turning cooperative property into public property is an event of as great significance as the agricultural cooperative movement. It is a very difficult and complex socio-economic change.

The agricultural cooperative movement was a movement to abolish the roots of exploitation once and for all and establish the socialist system in the countryside, whereas the conversion of cooperative property into public property is an undertaking to transform the socialist into the communist production relations in the rural areas. Agricultural cooperativization was a movement to remould the peasantry into socialist working people, whereas the conversion of cooperative into public property is a great cause to wipe out the very class distinctions once for all by reforming the farmers into the working class.

In many countries the need to eliminate the discrepancies between town and country, between the working class and the peasantry, was emphasized in general. But no suggestion was made as to when and how to do so.

Thus, the question of switching cooperative property over to public property, in fact, remained a blank in the theory of building socialism and communism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung solved this difficult question brilliantly for the first time in history.

It was not until he gave an all-round answer to the whole range of the question from the historical necessity of turning cooperative into public property to the ways of solving the problem of ownership that a scientific guideline was laid down for the abolition of distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and that a wide avenue was opened up for the successful solution of the question of ownership without any deviations to advance to a classless society.

The fact that the question of building a classless society, a mere dream and ideal of mankind the realization of which was regarded for centuries as a matter of the distant future, has now become the order of the day for the Korean revolution marvels the whole world.

The programme of revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society stirs the world because it has clearly shown the scientific way to eliminate the differences between mental and physical labour and to realize the complete social equality of people, which existed only in the imagination of humanity.

For the first time in history, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung clarified the ultimate goal of the cultural revolution which is to raise the technical and cultural standards of all members of society to the level of the university graduate by introducing compulsory higher education, and the ways to attain the goal.

This is a great idea which no leader or educationist in history ever imagined.

When this great objective is attained, the distinctions between the learned and the unlearned will disappear, the intelligentsia will cease to exist as a special social stratum and, as a result, the discrepancies between physical labour and mental work will vanish and social equality, an ardent desire of mankind, will be realized.

The report also advanced the programme of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and thus showed the scientific way to capture the material fortress of socialism and communism.

The programme constitutes a strategic line that should be consistently followed in socialist and communist economic construction, for this line defines the nature and objective of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and shows the way to build them.

This is an absolutely correct line of economic construction in that it provides the possibility of building the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism by stepping up economic construction through active mobilization and effective use of the internal forces of one's own people and the material conditions of one's own country and by quickly developing the productive forces through ceaseless technical reconstruction and overall introduqtion of the achievements of science.

Because the line of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy sheds full light on the way of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism, the correct way has been opened up to build these foundations faster and better with less investments by relying on one's own force and national resources to all events.

Basing himself on the programme of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy, the great leader President Kim Il Sung defined it as the basic task of socialist economic construction in the 1980's to build solid material and technological foundations commensurate with the completely victorious socialist society and radically improve the material and cultural standards of the people and, to this end, he set the ten long-term goals.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We must increase production at a high rate in all fields of the national economy, so that in the near future we shall be turning out annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the next ten years. These are the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction we have to attain in the 1980's."

These are, indeed, magnificent targets which marvel the whole world. When these targets are hit, a great change will take place in the economy of Korea. Then, at the end of the 1980's the total annual industrial output value will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as great as that in 1946 which means that it will only take eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output.

This graphically shows that Korea will outstrip the levels of economically developed countries in the per-capita output of major industrial products.

At the end of the 1980's Korea's per-capita output of steel will be 797 kilogrammes, which is greater than those of the United States, West Germany and France and more than twice as large as that of England with its long history of steel industry.

Korea's coal output per head of the population will be 6,442 kilogrammes, whereas the current figure of the United States is 2,912, West Germany 3,385, and Japan 166.

The per-capita cement output is 331 kilogrammes in the United States, 547 kilogrammes in West Germany and 739 kilogrammes in Japan. But in Korea it will reach 1,079 kilogrammes.

The per-capita output of chemical fertilizers is 263 kilogrammes in West Germany, 94 kilogrammes in Japan, and the figure will be 372 in Korea.

While the per-head fish catch in the United States is 14 kilogrammes, in West Germany 7 kilogrammes, and in Japan 94 kilogrammes, it will be 266 kilogrammes in Korea.

Of course, this is a comparison between the figures to be reached by Korea at the end of the 1980's and those of other countries at the end of 1978. But even if the current economic growth rate of three to four per cent is maintained in the capitalist countries, the result will be much the same.

These unquestionable figures clearly show that the ten long-term targets represent a magnificent plan to turn Korea into an ever-prosperous economic power of the world.

When the ten long-term targets of socialist economic construction are reached, Korea's economic strength will attain the world level, the material and cultural standards of its people will rise very high, and the struggle for complete victory of socialism will make decisive advance.

This will inspire all the progressive people of the world striving for independence, to say nothing of the Korean people, with firm faith in the great cause of Kimilsungism and conviction of its victory, serving as a banner encouraging them greatly to the building of a new society.

The historic report of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung is a new landmark and a solemn programme for national salvation which has opened up a new phase in the struggle for hastening the independent reunification of the country, the greatest aspiration of the Korean people.

In his report President Kim Il Sung made a new proposal for reunification. He suggested the establishment of a confederal state through the union of the north and the south and elucidated the principles and methods of forming the confederal state, the nature of this state and its ten-point policy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

The report also set forth the tasks of the unified government: to discuss and decide on questions relating to the interests of the whole country and nation including political, defence and external affairs on a fair principle according to the national desire for unity, cooperation and reunification, to promote the work of uniform development of the country and the nation and to realize unity and cooperation between the north and the south in all spheres of activity.

The report also made it clear that the confederal state should be named Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in conformity to the historical facts and national aspirations of Korea and that this Republic should be a neutral nation which will not participate in any political and military alliance or bloc.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of the confederal state, which is to adhere to independence in all fields of state activity; effect democracy throughout the country and in all sectors of society; bring about economic cooperation and exchange between the north and the south; realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education; reopen transport and communications between the two parts; ensure a stable livelihood for the people; form a combined national army to defend the nation; protect the national rights and interests of all overseas Koreans; coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way; and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

In view of its formation, its neutral nature of non-involvement in any political and military alliance or bloc and its independent, democratic and patriotic policy, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most fair and reasonable form of state which fully accords with both the aspiration of the Korean nation and the desire of the world's people and accordingly can be acceptable to all, transcending the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view.

The original reunification programme enunciated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is an embodiment of immortal Kimilsungism; it reflects in full the invariable stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which regards independence as the life and soul of the nation and subordinates everything to defending national independence.

The spirit of independence is fundamental to the solution of Korea's reunification question.

The materialization of complete national independence is an irresistible desire on the part of the Korean nation which had had its independence infringed upon by great powers through ages, had been held in bondage to colonial slavery by foreign aggressors for nearly half a century and has had its national sovereignty trampled upon, with one half of its territory occupied by the imperialists for 35 years.

This aspiration of the Korean nation can be completely realized only when the country's reunification is achieved and the cause of national liberation accomplished.

The proposal for establishing a confederal state is a great reunification programme which is aimed at reunifying Korea and ensuring its independent development and at finding a full solution to the national problem.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun Commentator's Article: "Seoul Conference" Gets Unsightly

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 4 came out with a commentator's article headlined "'Seoul Conference' Gets Unsightly", which said:

The 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is opening in Seoul in disregard of the unanimous opposition of the world peace-loving people and progressive countries.

But the "Seoul conference" is an international conference only in name. It is no more than an object of ridicule without so much as the looks of an international conference. Out of the member nations of the IPU, all the socialist countries, and new-emerging and other countries, more than 30 in all, have not gone to Seoul, determinedly refusing to attend the conference.

And many communist and socialist parties in capitalist countries refused to send their parliamentarians to Seoul.

It is without precedent in the IPU history that so many member nations boycotted the conference. With many member nations boycotting, the "Seoul conference" of the IPU is destined to be a dull and nominal gathering. It is, in fact, hard to be called a full-fledged international conference.

Clear is the reason why the "Seoul conference" has become thus unseemly and disgraceful one. It is because the U.S. and the south Korean junta who masterminded it pursued a reactionary aim against the trend of the times and the will of the peoples and they had Seoul unfit for an IPU conference "designated" as its venue in a far-fetched manner, stooping to all infamy, in disregard of the old usage of the organization. This is the cause of the stain left on its history and the confusion created in its work.

That the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and many other progressive and peace-loving countries and political parties of the world have not sent their delegates to Seoul, is a quite natural step against this untenable act of the U.S. and a manifestation of their just stand and resolution not to tolerate injustice. This also reflects their will to promote a sound development of the IPU. This boycott shows that nothing can suppress the world's conscience or bar the advance of the people for justice.

The refusal of many countries and parties to go to the "Seoul conference" is a demonstration of the powerful international solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification and the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world; it means that the insidious scheme of the U.S. and the south Korean junta to put the conference on the altar of the "two Koreas" plot has gone busted.

It is the core of the Korean policy of the U.S. to keep her permanently divided into "two Koreas". By maintaining the division of Korea, they plan to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and a military bridgehead directed against the Republic and other Asian countries and, furthermore, start another Korean war and attack the progressive forces of the world with it as their stronghold. The so-called "cross recognition" theory is a ruse for realising such intrigue sought by the United States in its "two Koreas" plot. And this explains why they tried so hard to bring the "Seoul conference" to a success at any cost.

By inducing the socialist and new-emerging countries to participate in it the Reagan government intended to make the conference as a golden opportunity of "cross contacts" and "cross visits" and get the south Korean junta recognized as an "independent state" to throw a bridge on the way to "cross recognition." An American expert of Asian affairs said that if the socialist countries attended the international conference opening in Seoul and it became a usage, they would fall into unavoidable circumstances of "cross recognition."

This clearly proves that the U.S. attempted to reduce the 70th Conference of the IPU to a splittist meeting for opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and faking up "two Koreas" by creating preconditions for "cross recognition" and an imperialist-controlled function harmful to the world peoples' cause of anti-imperialism and independence and cause of peace.

To frustrate the attempts of the U.S. and the south Korean junta surrounding the "Seoul conference" was a serious question for our people's cause of national reunification and for the world people's cause of anti-imperialism.

The progressive and peace-loving people of the world did not allow the 70th IPU Conference to be laid on the altar of the U.S.' "two Koreas" policy, but resolutely opposed the holding of the conference in Seoul, a colony of the U.S. where the harsh military fascist rule holds sway and which has turned into the hotbed of a new war.

Loud voices opposing the convocation of the IPU conference in south Korea where democracy has been strangulated have come also from among broad segments of south Korean people and overseas Koreans.

In expressing their stand the socialist and new-emerging countries stressed that they recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of the Korean people and have closest relations of comrades and comrades-in-arms and deep friendly relations with the Republic, whereas they do not recognize the Chon Du Hwan "regime", the U.S.' tool of aggression, and have no relations with it. Proceeding from this stand, they stated that they would not send their delegates to Seoul.

They declared that the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul is inconsistent with the national interests of the Korean people and the world people's cause against imperialism and war and for peace, and declared that their governments would in the future, too, support the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strive for the realization of the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The manifestation of the principled stand and the refusal to attend the conference on the part of the socialist and new-emerging countries and progressive parties are as good as the declaration of the bankruptcy of the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S., particularly the "cross recognition" scheme, its hideous version.

It also foiled the U.S.' intrigues to present the puppet clique of south Korea as an "independent state" and stripped bare once again before the whole world the puppet clique's ugly color as a servant of imperialism and landed them in a greater international isolation.

Firm support to the Republic and to our cause of national reunification and refusal to send delegations to Seoul well show the desire of the peoples of socialist countries and progressive political parties to uphold the revolutionary sense of duty between class brothers fighting side by side for socialism and adhere to the principle of proletarian internationalism and the desire of the peoples of non-aligned and new-emerging nations to struggle jointly in the future, too, against imperialist and colonialist domination and subjugation and for the building of a new independent world under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. We are uncouraged by this.

The collective boycott of the "Seoul conference" of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is a telling blow to the U.S. and its stooges who are stepping up new war preparations and raising a frantic anti-communist racket.

Driven into a political and economic crisis at home and abroad today, the U.S. is trying to find a way out of it in the massive arms expansion and provocation of a new war and resorting to the adventurous policy of "strength" against the world's progressive forces.

The spearhead of this war policy of its is directed against the Korean people.

It is hastening arms build-up in south Korea and turning it further into a nuclear war base and constantly staging provocative war exercises and posing military threats against the Republic, thus leading the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

Reagan's south Korean trip expected in November is also intended to put spurs to the preparations for a new war.

The U.S.' manoeuvres have created on the Korean Peninsula a situation that may lead to the outbreak of a war any moment.

It goes without saying that one of the important aims of the U.S. in having Seoul designated as the venue of the inter-parliamentary conference in a far-fetched way lies in intensifying the anti-communist racket and anti-DPRK propaganda with the conference as an occasion and justifying its war preparations with it. This is clearly proved by the fact that now the U.S. and the south Korean junta are falling into anti-communist hysterics against other countries, madly spreading sheer lies about "threat of southward invasion" with outcries over "armed provocation", "subversive activities", "confusion from within" and the like.

The boycott of the "Seoul conference" by the socialist countries and new-emerging countries, communist and socialist parties smashed such heinous scheme of the U.S., thus contributing to the maintenance of peace in Korea and, furthermore, in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. and its stooges also attempted to induce more socialist countries and new-emerging countries to attend the "Seoul conference" to approach them and establish relations with them, and thereby alienate us from these countries and impair the unity of the world progressive forces.

The puppets even ranted that if the "Seoul conference" was made "successful" they would "attain at one stroke" the goal which they had failed to do in their "diplomacy vis-a-vis the communist sphere and the Third World" for scores of years and they resorted to every conceivable means to draw toward them the socialist countries and many new-emerging countries at any cost.

Many socialist countries and new-emerging countries and progressive parties approached the problem of participating in the "Seoul conference" not from the business angle but from the class principle and the anti-imperialist stand, and boycotted the conference, seeing through the reactionary aim of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta. This demonstrated the unity of the world progressive forces, the anti-imperialist and peace forces, and frustrated the estrangement plot of the U.S.

The mission of the IPU and the principle of its activity are to promote cooperation and intercourse among the parliaments and peace and friendship among peoples. The U.S. and the south Korean junta are the very ones who trampled upon this traditional principle. By having Seoul designated as the venue of the 70th IPU Conference against the will of the world people, they made it impossible for the socialist countries, new-emerging countries and progressive political parties to attend it and plunged the conference and the work of the union into confusion.

This is development naturally causing apprehensions. The lesson of the "Seoul conference" shows that if the IPU is used for the insidious political purpose of the imperialist reactionaries, big obstacles may be laid in the way of its work.

The voice of world conscience criticizing the "Seoul conference" is growing louder.

Even if the U.S. and the south Korean junta arbitrarily weave political plots or cook up a decision harmful to the national interests of the Korean people and the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people at the conference, it will be hated by the people as a useless thing.

The world progressive and peace-loving forces will get united closer on the common front of the anti-imperialist struggle and dynamically build an independent, peaceful, free and new world without imperialists' domination.

The Republic will in the future, too, faithfully discharge its national and international duty in firm unity with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, Third World countries and the world peace-loving peoples, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

With the support and encouragement of the world progressive and peace-loving people the Korean people will surely win victory in their noble struggle for smashing the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S., forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Rodong Sinmun on S. Korean Situation

The people will never tolerate the south Korean junta's intrigues to abuse an international conference, said Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) in a review of the south Korean situation on September 30.

Noting that the confrontation between the people and the south Korean junta grew more acute in the last fifteen days on the threshold of an inter-parliamentary conference in south Korea, the paper said:

The U.S. and the south Korean junta resorted to every conceivable manoeuvre to hold the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul as scheduled at all costs.

The Chon Du Hwan group got noisier in their row for anti-communist confrontation.

On September 16 the south Korean junta set the stage for a "meeting of homesick people" in the central sector of the front where the northern half of the country was visible and heaped malicious abuses on us, crying over "sorrow of displaced people" and the like and staged a burlesque called "exercise of anti-spy marine operation" on the sea off Inchon port, firing rifles and guns at a "sham spy boat."

They incited north-south confrontation in all parts of south Korea under the pretext of "security", raising a hue and cry over fictitious "threat and infiltration from the north."

This anti-communist confrontation campaign is designed to hold the international conference without a hitch and justify Reagan's Seoul trip slated for November by channelling the mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments of the south Korean people to anti-communism.

The puppets intensified their fascist offensive against the people under the plea of "social stability" for the international conference.

The fascist clique on September 23 brutally cracked down upon students who rose in an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul and on September 24 passed prison terms at a trial on several students who had been involved in an anti-"government" struggle in May. On September 28, they sentenced nine students of Songgyungwan University involved in an anti-"government" demonstration to prison terms. They hatched a plot to institute a new military fascist organization called "homeland defence support corps" to reinforce the repressive machines and forces and, after the explosion at the "American Cultural Center" in Taegu, issued an "emergency alert duty order" to the puppet police and kicked up a repressive row everywhere.

A powerful explosion broke out at the "American Cultural Center" in Taegu on September 22 when the anti-U.S., anti-fascist fighting spirit of the people was steadily growing in south Korea. This was a deserving punishment to the U.S.

Next day thousands of students in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration. This demonstration following the explosion at the "American Cultural Center" in Taegu was a manifestation of the unshakable will of south Korean students to restore national sovereignty and democratic rights. And this shows that the south Korean people's struggle against the U.S.' colonial enslavement policy and the Chon Du Hwan junta's fascist rule is developing in depth, assuming a new trend.

Rodong Sinmun Raps Chon's Speech At IPU Conf.

PYONGYANG, OCT. 6 (KCNA)– Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 6 came out with a commentator's article under the headline "Harangue of Hypocrite Replete with Lies and Deception."

Follows the full text of the article:

Traitor Chon Du Hwan attended the opening ceremony of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which opened in Seoul against the will of the world's peaceloving people and progressive countries and made a lengthy speech.

It is an unbecoming scandalous act for such a colonial puppet as traitor Chon Du Hwan who has no sovereignty to appear on the rostrum of the opening ceremony of an international conference of parliamentary delegates of independent states and spin out a string of indiscreet words.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan's speech was run through with hypocrisy, distortion of facts and fabrications.

He tried to present himself as an ardent supporter and sympathizer with the idea of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, saying that he "would like to think, together with the attendants, over the tasks of the world and the IPU today" and blabbed about "world peace" in particular.

The words uttered by him about world peace, though fine-sounding ostensibly, were a rigmarole utterly destitute of truth.

World peace is unthinkable today apart from the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle.

It is because of the imperialists and colonialists that a durable peace has not yet been achieved in the world.

The U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in particular are the basic factors of menace to world peace and heightened international tensions.

Today the U.S. imperialists are getting overheated with the unprecedented-in-scale arms expansion, notably nuclear arms expansion, and are frantically stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres while massively reinforcing their aggression forces in the Middle East, Cental and South America; Northeast Asia, Europe and other areas.

For world peace, therefore, it is necessary to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' moves towards aggression and war and wipe the accursed colonialism off the face of the globe by intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle.

If he truly wanted world peace, traitor Chon Du Hwan should have talked about this. But he stringed out empty words about peace, keeping mum about the question of prime urgency for world peace at present. No matter how loudly he may talk about "a world order of a new dimension" and "concord of whole mankind" in this, it is no more than a jargon.

It goes without saying that traitor Chon Du Hwan's tirade about world peace was a hypocrisy.

What is ironic is that traitor Chon Du Hwan, while hypocritically mumbling about peace, called for the liquidation of the "order of domination" in the world and establishment of an "order of equality and justice" in an attempt to make people believe this.

As for traitor Chon Du Hwan, he is a despicable stooge of the U.S. imperialists, who leaves south Korea under their domination and faithfully serves them as his masters.

It is a laughing stock of the world for such stooge to talk about "liquidation of the order of domination" and "establishment of an order of equality"; it is an obtrusive conceited talk.

Chon Du Hwan's petty trick to deceive people with an empty talk about "peace" finds graphic expression in his mishmash about "peace" in Korea and her "peaceful unification."

In his speech he said it is his "faith" that the "tragedy of a fratricidal war must not be repeated" and cried that he would "strive" for "the settlement of peace and achievement of a peaceful unification" on the Korean Peninsula, regarding it as the "supreme task of the nation." It is shameless of him to style himself with such honeyed words an opponent of war and advocate of peaceful reunification.

It is known to the whole world how traitor Chon Du Hwan trampled upon the desire and aspirations of the nation for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and pursued war and division after he grabbed power at the point of the bayonet under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, crying that no one should "even dream of a peaceful unification". It is none other than Chon Du Hwan the puppet himself who opposed all our new initiatives and proposals set forth for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification in keeping with the changed situation after the former dictator was shot dead by his confidant and who rendered north-south confrontation acute and deepened division.

After grabbing power, he has increased the military budget every year and continuously introduced new-type equipment and weapons from the United States and incessantly committed armed provocations and military exercises against us, while expanding munitions industry and hastening the "modernization" of the puppet army. It is none other than he who shouted the slogans of "anti-communism", "prevail over communism" and "destruction of communism" more hysterically and worked out a "blitzkrieg" war plan. The scale of the "Team Spirit" military exercises, a provocative "test war" against the northern half of the Republic, expanded every year and various exercises of real war were staged one after another to attack us.

The Japanese waters were recently a theatre of a U.S.-Japan joint military exercise involving huge U.S. forces and Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", and a "massive naval mobile exercise" is expected in the East Sea of Korea from mid-October with the mobilization of the latest-type nuclear aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and many other warships and planes.

He cannot deceive the people, even if he twangs the harp of "peace" thousands of times, turning unseeing eyes to these facts that increase tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the danger of war.

Consistently pursuing the line of war, puppet Chon Du Hwan has built the barrier of division high. He has left no stone unturned in his efforts to foster distrust and antagonism against the north in south Korea and incite confrontation and has ruthlessly trampled upon the action of the people for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, he has worked persistently to legalize the division of the country by creating "two Koreas," peddling "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations."

As for the "talks between the authorities of north and south" and "proposal for democratic unification through national concord" he trumpeted about again this time, they are no more than a crafty ruse for concealing his splittist color and flouting public opinion at home and abroad under the plausible slogan of "peaceful unification" and "dialogue and contact."

The basic factor of threat to peace in Korea and hindrance to the peaceful reunification of the country is the south Korean occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are utterly unthinkable with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops left in south Korea. Therefore, if anyone truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, he should call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and reject U.S. interference in the internal affairs before talking any other words.

But, this time either, traitor Chon Du Hwan did not utter a word about this. This irrefutably proves what he really seeks is war and division, however heatedly he may talk about "peace" and "peaceful unification."

The hypocrisy of puppet Chon Du Hwan was clear also from his drivel about "firm conviction of representative democracy", "maturity and development of parliamentarism" and so forth.

It is too shameful a claim that there exist "representative democracy" and "parliamentary system" in south Korea. As soon as he seated himself in power traitor Chon Du Hwan worked at fever heat to stifle and strangulate democracy and parliamentary system with recourse to the harsh military fascist dictatorial rule.

By brandishing bayonet he committed "power robber". He elbowed out the incumbent "president" and grabbed his seat.

He dissolved all the political parties by strong measures and arrested and murdered many politicians who were against the grain with him or totally banned their activities. Moreover, he drove tanks to run over the "national assembly" and framed up a bogus political party with his underlings and established a marionette "national assembly" where it holds sway. And he railroaded through it bundles of evil laws to ensure the arbitrariness of the military fascist dictatorship. How can we call all this fascist frenzy "parliamentary politics?"

As people justly say, south Korea is a graveyard of human rights in the real sense of the word. The elementary democratic liberties of the people are totally obliterated and their righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and struggle for national reunification are harshly suppressed.

The blood-curdling tragic incident of the Kwangju massacre widely known to the world, too, was committed by traitor Chon Du Hwan under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. Never in history there had been such an atrocious and beastly genocide of fellow countrymen as that which plunged the whole of Kwangju into a sea of blood. For the Kwangju bloodbath he is called "murderer" by the south Korean people.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan arrested Kim Dae Jung on groundless charges and sentenced him to death. But, he could not kill him in face of the stormy opposition and protest at home and abroad, and expelled him abroad.

And his clique are intensifying persecution and suppression of the south Korean democratic figures.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is indeed a rare human-butcher and fascist tyrant whose hands are stained with the blood of people.

His crime-woven record is widely known to the world as a hard fact. History is a cool witness. Even if traitor Chon Du Hwan spin out flowery words full of deception, hypocrisy and sophism, he cannot conceal his despicable nature.

Through such political fraud at the "Seoul conference" he is trying to get his colonial puppet "regime" recognized in the world as an independent, peaceloving and democratic regime and deliver himself from the position of an international orphan. But this is a foolish idea. Everyone knows that south Korea is a colony of the United States and the Chon Du Hwan clique is a servant of U.S. imperialism and a tool of its aggression. "Peace", "peaceful unification" and "parliamentary prolitics" are a clumsy veil of the puppets for disguise. But disguise will never save the Chon Du Hwan clique, a colonial puppet, from bankruptcy.

Prisoners of Conscience as of May 10. 1983

Korea Communique No. 48 made public the list of prisoners of conscience (as of May 1983) who were detained in prisons in south Korea.

The number of prisoners of conscience in south Korea is higher under the Chun junta than it was under the Pak junta.

The list below contains the names of 387 persons. According to Korea Communique, the large number of known prisoners of conscience up to a total of 428 persons as of mid-July 1983.

Korea Communique is published by Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems.

(The following list leaves out an item "additional information", which was entered in the original list carried in Korea Communique.)

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS LIST ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Organizations

AI = Amnesty International
CDK = Control Data Korea Corp.
CFA = Catholic Farmers Assn.
EYC = Ecumenical Youth Council affiliated with the KNCC
KNCC = Korea National Council of Churches (Protestant)
KSCF = Korea Student Christian Federation
PCK = Presbyterian Church of Korea
PROK = Presbyterian Church in the Republic of Korea
YMCA = Young Men's Christian Assn.

Laws

ACL = Anti-Communist Law
ADL = Assembly & Demonstration Law
ARSON = Arson resulting in injury
DAMAGE = Causing damage to national prestige (1975 law; Art. 104)
HIDING = Providing refuge to someone sought for alleged crime
LABOR or LAB = Labor Dispute Law of 1980
MLD = Martial Law Decrees
NSL = National Security Law
REBELL. = Rebellion or Insurrection
Prevent. Cust. = Public Security Law (1975) continues detention of sentence

Specific Cases

HUNGSADAN = Also Kwangminsa, below
KDJ = Kim Dae-jung case
KWANGMINSA = Publishing Co., alleged center of labor/student case, 1981
PRP = "People's Revolutionary Party" case of 1974-75, fabrication
SKNLF = "South Korea National Liberation Front" case, fabrication

Miscellaneous

Demo = Demonstration, on-campus or off campus on the streets
LU = Labor union/labor dispute
NK = North Korea
Sect. = Secretary, or General Sect.
Stud. = Student
SNU/U = Seoul National University
3y6m & loss = period of sentence in years & months, loss civil liberties

SEOUL DETENTION CENTER

101 Hyun Jeo Dong *Sodaemun-Ku *Seoul 120

NAME	PRISONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION		MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED		SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
1 KIM Tae-Hong	98	student	Yonsei U	economics, 4	Korean-Japanese spy case	Oct81	NSL	life	case returned to HC.
2 YU Chang-Su	113	student	Sogang U	diplomacy, 4	campus demo Sep27	Sep82	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 SHIN Hae-Ryun	122	student	Sogang U	German literature, 4	campus demo Sep27	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
4 Kim Ki-Yung	120	student	SNU-Comm. Coll.		South Korean Nat.Liberation Front/SKNLF	Sep82	NSL	3y & loss	under appeal at HC.
5 CHO Soung-Su	146	student	Dongguk U	agricultural economics, 2	campus demo Sep17	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
6 CHO Un-A	4149	student	Seoul Women's U	English literature, 4	campus demo Oct18	Oct82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
7 KANG To-Hyang	4127	student	Seoul Women's U	education psychology, 4	campus demo Oct18	Oct82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
8 CHOI Suk-Jin	30	secretary	Cath.Farmer's Assn.		South Korean Nat.Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
9 PARK Ki-Rae	7273					...74	ACL/NSL	death	under appeal at SC.
10 LEE Chae-Kum	3919		Korean from Japan				ACL/NSL	death	under appeal at SC.

(Continued on page 5)

Prisoners of Conscience as of May 10, 1983

(Continued from page 4)

NAME	PRIS-ONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION		MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED		SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
11 SON Yoo-Hyong	150	businessman	Korean from Japan			...81	NSL	death	appeal rejected by SC.
12 LEE Ju-Kwang			Korean from Japan			...81	NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
13 LEE Jong-Soo		student	Korean from Japan			Nov82	NSL	pending	
14 PARK Yong-Shik	144		Korean from Japan			May82	NSL	15y & loss	under appeal at HC.
15 CHI Tae-Hong	70	student	Yonsei U	history, 4	leaflets distr. fall82	Mar83	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	under appeal at HC.
16 KIM Yu-Neung	29	student	Dongguk U	agricultural economics, 2	campus demo Mar7	Mar83	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
17 KIM Sang-Ok	161	student	Sogang U	history, 4	campus demo Mar22	Mar82	ADL	pending	pending
18 LEE Tae-Young	123	student	Sogang U	chemical engineering, 3	campus demo Mar22	Mar82	ADL	pending	pending
19 KAM Hae-Dong	102	student	Sogang U	history, 4	campus demo Mar22	Mar82	ADL	pending	pending
20 HAM Sang-Chul	78	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
21 LEE Kun-Dok	128	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
22 SUH Chang-Ho	129	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	librarian, 3	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
23 LEE Hun-Pil	130	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	librarian, 4	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
24 HONG Kap-Pyo	144	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
25 KIM Tae-Young	149	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	Chinese literature, 2	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
26 NAM Pong-U	154	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	Chinese literature, 3	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
27 KIM Song-Hwan	155	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	politics, 2	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
28 SUH Hae-Suk	189	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	philosophy, 2	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
29 KIM Yong-Dok		student	Dan Kook U	economics, 4	campus demo Mar31	Mar83	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
30 LEE Yoong-Pok		student	Dae Kook U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo Mar31	Mar83	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
31 CHONG Mun-Cha, Ms.	177	student	Ehwa U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo Apr7	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
32 LEE Sang-A. Ms.	171	student	Ehwa U	history, 4	campus demo Apr7	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
33 KIM Yong-Ki	35	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	journalism, 3	campus demo Mar22	Mar83	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
34 CHOI Sung-Ae, Ms.	99	student	Ehwa U	philosophy, 4	campus demo Apr7	Apr82	ADL	pending	pending
35 LEE Un-Suk		student	Sookmyung Women's U	diplomacy, 4	campus demo Apr12	Apr83	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
36 HONG Chong-I		student	Sookmyung Women's U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo Apr12	Apr83	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
37 LEE Sang-Doe	115	student	Korea U	public administration, 4	campus demo Apr15	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
38 KIM Son-Jung		student	Korea U	agricul. chemistry, 3	campus demo Apr15	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
39 CHO Chung-Kwan	23	student	Yonsei U	diplomacy, 3	campus demo Apr21	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
40 OH Soong-Hun	165	student	Yonsei U	history, 3	campus demo Apr21	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
41 HONG Mi-Sun	163	student	Yonsei U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo Apr21	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
42 KIM Chin-Han	79	student	SNU	graduate	KSCF meeting	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
43 LEE Sun-Ae		student	Sogang U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo May11	May83	ADL	pending	pending
44 AHN Yong-Hee		student	Sogang U	German literature, 4	campus demo May11	May83	ADL	pending	pending
45 KIM Yong-Chung		student	Korea U	diplomacy, 4	campus demo May4	May83	ADL	pending	pending
46 SON Hak-Pung		student	Korea U	economics, 4	campus demo May4	May83	ADL	pending	pending
47 LEE Chae-Hyung		student	Korea U	English literature, 3	campus demo May4	May83	ADL	pending	pending
48 KONG Kyu-Chin		student	Korea U	chemistry, 4	campus demo May18	May83	ADL	pending	pending
49 IM Hyun-Chu		student	Korea U	diplomacy, 4	campus demo May18	May83	ADL	pending	pending
50 CHO Kap-Dok		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	philosophy, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
51 KOH Mi-Kyung		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	commercial design, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
52 OH Kyung-Hee		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	education, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
53 KIM Hee-Sun		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
54 WON Yu-Mi		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	garments design, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
55 YUN In-Suk		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	German literature, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending

SONGDONG DETENTION CENTER

San-5 *Ka Rak Dong *Kang Nam Ku *Seoul 135

NAME	PRIS-ONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION		MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED		SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
1 CHONG Sun-Hui		student	Kyung Hee U	nursery, 4	campus demo Nov3	Nov82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
2 HYUM Chong-Kil	19	student	Hanyang U	diplomacy, 3	campus demo May9	May83	ADL	pending	pending
3 KIM Ung-Sun	37	student	Hanyang U	mechanics, 3	campus demo May9	May83	ADL	pending	pending
4 LEE Chu-Hwang		student	Hanyang U	city engineering, 4	campus demo May9	May83	ADL	pending	pending
5 KIM Chong-Suk		student	Kyung Hee U	economics, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
6 CHAE Yong		student	Kyung Hee U	architecture, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
7 KANG Sun-Ku		student	Kyung Hee U	Korean literature, 2	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending
8 LEE Chong-Yong		student	Kyung Hee U	mechanics, 4	campus demo May23	May83	ADL	pending	pending

YONGDONGPO DETENTION CENTER

102 Ko Chuk Dong *Yongdongpo-Ku *Seoul 150

NAME	PRIS-ONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION		MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED		SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
1 YOU Kwang-Kun	2456	student	SNU	sociology, 4	leaflets distr. on campus Nov81	Apr82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
2 LEE Kun-Won	1549	student	Chungang U	creative arts, 3	campus demo Sep9	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 SONG Ho-Jin	1519	student	SNU	engineering, 4	campus demo Sep16	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by HC.
4 NOH Chung-Rae	2134	student	SNU	natural science, 1	campus demo Sep16	Sep82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
5 YEO Hyun-Ho	2355	student	SNU	law, 3	Wonpoong prayer service Oct7	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
6 OH Chin-U	2036	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 2	Wonpoong prayer serivce Oct7	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
7 CHO Sung-Ho	3129	student	Seoul City U	chemical engineering, 2	Wonpoong prayer service Oct7	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
8 KIM Chae-Yup	590	student	PCK Theol. Sen.	theology, 2	Wonpoong prayer service Oct7	Oct82	ADL	10m	under appeal at HC.
9 PARK Soon-Ai, Ms.	4011	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong Labor Union incident	Oct82	LABOR LAWS	1y	under appeal at HC.
10 KIM Sook-Cha, Ms.	4127	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong Labor Union incident	Oct82	ADL	10m	appeal rejected by SC.
11 CHA Un-Nyun, Ms.	4096	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong Labor Union	Oct82	ADL	10m	appeal rejected by SC.
12 LEE Sung-U	1251	student	SNU	trade, 4	campus demo Oct27	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
13 KIM Tae-Kwang	1663	student	SNU	trade, 4	campus demo Oct27	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
14 KIM Yong-Min	1136	student	SNU	sociology, 4	campus demo Oct27	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
15 KWAK Hae-Gon	1662	student	SNU	sociology, 4	campus demo Nov3	Oct82	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
16 CHU Yung-Jin	1512	student	SNU	trade, 4	campus demo Oct27	Oct82	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
17 HONG Sung-Gi	1095	student	SNU	social welfare, 3	campus demo Oct27	Oct82	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
18 KIM Yun-Myung	1428	student	Chungang U	social welfare, 3	campus demo Nov3	Nov82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
19 PANG Yong-Suk	748	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong LU incident/ labor dispute	Nov82	LABOR LAWS	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
20 PARK Soon-I, Ms.	4144	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong LU incident/ labor dispute	Nov82	LABOR LAWS	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
21 CHONG Sun-Soon, Ms.	4090	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong LU incident/ labor dispute	Nov82	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
22 YANG Sung-Hwa, Ms.	4258	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong LU incident/ labor dispute	Nov82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
23 LEE Ok-Soon, Ms.	4327	laborer	Wonpoong		Wonpoong LU incident/ labor dispute	Nov82	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
24 CHUNG Jin-Tae		businessman	Korean from Japan		leaflets distr. on campus	Mar83	NSL	pending	pending
25 CHOI Sung-Man	1695	student	Soon Jun U	Korean literature, 3	campus demo Mar23	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
26 KIM Sang-Rin	1640	student	Soon Jun U	industrial engineering, 4	campus demo Mar23	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
27 YOON Soung-Joo		student	SNU	eastern history, 4	campus demo Apr8	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
28 LEE Chae-Won		student	SNU	Korean literature, 4	campus demo Apr8	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
29 KIM Ki-Jung	1821	student	SNU	philosophy, 4	campus demo Apr8	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
30 SHIN Soo-Chul	1772	student	SNU	natural engineering, 4	campus demo Apr8	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
31 CHO Tong-Shik	2676	student	SNU	electric engineering, 4	campus demo Apr8	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
32 WOANG Chung-Chan	3058	student	SNU	architect, engineering, 4	campus demo Apr8	Mar83	ADL	pending	pending
33 CHUNG Su-Ung		student	SNU	Korean history, 4	campus demo May13	May83	ADL	pending	pending
34 LEE Mun-Suk		student	SNU	clothing materials, 4	campus demo May13	May83	ADL	pending	pending
35 YUN Sa-Yong		student	SNU	biology education, 4	campus demo May13	May83	ADL	pending	pending
36 HONG Song-Un		student	SNU	mathematics, 4	campus demo May13	May83	ADL	pending	pending

YONGDONGPO PRISON

100 Ko Chuk Dong *Yongdongpo-Ku *Seoul 150

NAME	PRIS-ONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION		MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED		SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
1 KWAK Uk-Tak	2	student	Foreign Language U	diplomacy, 3	campus demo Oct29	Oct82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by HC.
2 KOH Han-Kyu	14	student	Foreign Language U	Spanish language, 1	campus demo Oct29	Oct82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by HC.
3 IM Chang-Hun	23	student	Seoul City U	trade, 4	campus demo Nov3	Nov82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by HC.

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Prisoners of Conscience as of May 10, 1983

(Continued from page 5)

NAME	PRISONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION		MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED		SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
ANYANG PRISON					458 Ho Gae Dong *Anyang-Shi 171				
1 LEE Kun-Su		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	German literature, 3	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 LEE Chang-Su		student	Dan Kook U	business administration, 3	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 CHONG Sung-Yoon	31	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	journalism, 3	campus demo Nov2	Nov82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
4 KANG Byung-Su	19	student	Seoul City U	administration, 4	campus demo Nov3	Nov82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 PARK Sung-Hyon	1873	student	SNU	dentist, 2	campus demo Sep24	Sep82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
6 PARK Chong-Kon		student	SNU	dentist, 2	campus demo Sep24	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
7 LEE Chi-Ho	5110	student	Sogang U	history, 4	campus demo Oct7	Oct81	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by HC.
8 MUN Byung-Ok		student	SNU	fine arts, 4	campus demo Nov25	Nov81	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
9 YUN Suk-Hi	5012	student	Chungang U	philosophy, 3	campus demo Nov14	Nov81	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
10 SONG Yung-In	5107	student	SNU	history, 3	Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81	NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
11 PARK Mun-Shik	5105	student	SNU	economics, 4	Kwangminsa students case	Jul81	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
12 KIM Yun-Ki	5093	student	Kyung Hee U	economics, 3	campus demo Sep29	Sep81	NSL/ADL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
SUWON PRISON					163 Woo Man Dong *Suwon-Shi 170				
1 LEE Kwang-Jae	1896	student	Industrial U	city administration, 4	PCK-Youth Nat. Emergency Statement	Apr82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KIM Hyun-Ho	169	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	campus demo Nov2	Nov82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 LEE Chae-Chul		student	SNU	city engineering, 4	campus demo Sep 16	Sep82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
4 KIM Hak-Rin		student	SNU	architect. engineering, 4	campus demo Sep16	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 KIM Choong-Hyun		student	SNU	metal engineering, 4	campus demo Sep16	Sep82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
6 CHUNG Sung-Il		student	SNU	physics, 3	campus demo Sep16	Sep82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
7 CHOUNG Hae-Rang	2216	student	Kyung Hee U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo Sep9	Feb82	MARTIAL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
8 HAN Tae-Hee	2230	student	Foreign Language U	German language, 1	campus demo Apr29	Apr82	ADL	ly6m	appeal rejected by SC.
9 PAIK Hye-Yun	200	student	Yonsei U	history, 3	campus demo Nov25	Nov81	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
10 HONG Soon-Ju	585	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	biology, 4	campus demo Oct5	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
11 HWANG Yong-Hun		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	physics, 3	campus demo Oct5	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
12 CHO Yon-Min	921	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	industrial engineering, 4	campus demo Oct5	Oct82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
13 KIM Hak-Muk	2212	student	SNU	sociology, 4	leaflets distr. on campus May14	May82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
14 HONG Yung-Hee, Ms.	277	student	Ehwa U	sociology, graduate	Kwangminsa students case	Jul81	NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
15 OH Sang-Suk	1914	student	Korea U	economics, 3	Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81	REBEL-LION	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
16 AHM Sung-Tae	2870	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	electric engineering,	campus demo Nov11	Nov82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
17 YU In-Sun	582	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	agricultural machinery, 3	campus demo Nov11	Nov82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
18 CHOI Sung-Joong	2792	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	livestock industry, 2	campus demo Nov11	Nov82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
19 CHOI Sun-Chu	25	student	Sookmyung Women's U	physics, 4	campus demo May25	May82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
20 CHOI Yun-Bong	2874	student	Hankuk Theol. U	theology, 1	campus demo Mar24	Nov82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
21 LEE U-Chung	2622	student	In Ha U	history education, 4	campus demo Nov8	Nov82	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
22 LEE Chae-Chul	2622	student	Hankuk Theol. U	theology, 4	campus demo Apr19	Apr83	ADL	pending	pending
23 CHOI Jin-Woo	4001	student	In Ha U	shipbuilding, 4	campus demo Nov8	Nov82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
24 LEE Chung-Hee		student	Kanghwa MS	social welfare, 4		Jun83	NSL	10m	appeal rejected by SC.
25 PARK Sang-Kyun		student	Kanghwa MS	social welfare, 4		Jun83	NSL	10m	appeal rejected by SC.
26 KIM Chae-Kap		student	SNU-Agr. Coll.	4		Oct82	ADL	10m	appeal rejected by SC.
27 CHUM Kyung-Hee		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	campus demo May18	May83	ADL	pending	pending
28 UM Choo-Bom		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	chemical engineering, 3	campus demo May 18	May83	ADL	pending	pending
29 PARK Yong-Hee		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	pharmacy, 4	campus demo May 18	May83	ADL	pending	pending
30 KIM Pong-Tae		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	chemical engineering, 2	campus demo May 18	May83	ADL	pending	pending
31 PAE Ki-Hong		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	metal materials, 2	campus demo May 18	May83	ADL	pending	pending
UIJUNGBU PRISON					P.O. Box 19 * Uijungbu-Shi 130-30				
1 LEE Hi-Kyung	1500	student	Korea U	history, 4	campus demo May14	May82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 SONG Chul-Chun	1003	student	Korea U	French literature, 2	campus demo May14	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
3 KIM Un-Chu, Ms.		student	Yonsei U	astronomy, 3	demo in/out campus May4	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
4 CHAE Chung-Cha, Ms.		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 3	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 LEE Byung-Chul		student	Dan Kook U	history, 3	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
6 KIM Yong-Shik	1004	student	Dongguk U	forestry, 3	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
7 PARK Chae-Yung		student	Sookmyung Women's U	home economics, 4	campus demo Oct5	Oct82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
8 CHO Chae-Bong		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	journalism, 4	campus demo Nov2	Nov82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
9 OH Mi-Suk, Ms.		student	Korea U	sociology, 2	campus demo Nov4	Nov82	ADL	1y	under appeal at SC.
10 MOON Yang-Soo	1005	student	Foreign Language U	Spanish language, 3	campus demo Jun10	Jun82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
11 HA Yon-Sung	1001	student	Kyung Hee U	administration, 4	campus demo Aug31	Aug82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
12 KIM Yung-Ho		student	SNU	natural resources, 4	campus demo Sep16	Sep82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
13 PAE Chung-Hwan	1002	student	Yonsei U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo May6	May81	ADL	3y	appeal rejected by SC.
14 LEE Shi-Jung	1001	student	Dongguk U	Indian philosophy, 4	campus demo Mar31	Mar82	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by HC.
15 KIM Chul-Su	1002	student/ laborer	SNU	journalism,	Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81	NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
16 KIM Myung-In		student	SNU	Korean literature, 4	campus demo Dec11	Dec80	NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
CHOONGCHUN PRISON					765 Koduri Shindong Myun * Chunsung-Gun * Kangwon-Do 200				
1 PARK Yun-Kil		student	Korea U	Korean literature, 4	campus demo May14	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
2 HAN Min-Ho		student	Yonsei U	business administration, 4	campus demo Jun8	Jun82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
3 LEE Sang-A		student	Yonsei U	German literature, 4	campus demo Jun8	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
4 LEE Chae-Yun		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	statistics, 4	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 PARK Chung-Soon	90	student	Sookmyung Women's U	English literature, 4	campus demo Oct5	Oct82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
6 LEE Tae-Hi, Ms.		laborer	CDK		CDK demo Jul8	Jul82	ADL	1y 6m	appeal rejected by SC.
7 IM Chae-Sun		student	Chungang U	physical education, 3	campus demo Sep16	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
8 CHU Tae-Jin		student	SMU-Educ. Coll.	history, 4	campus demo Oct23	Oct81	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by HC.
9 U Wun-Shik	1001	student	Yonsei U	civil engineering, 2	leaflets destr. on campus May6	May81	ADL	3y	appeal rejected by HC.
10 UM Chu-Oong	2013	student/ laborer	Korea U	economics,	Kwangminsa laborers case	Jul81	NSL	2y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
11 LEE Bong-Chun	1111	student	Dongguk U	law, 3	campus demo May27	May82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by HC.
12 KIM Ui-Yong	2010	student	Kangweon Nat. U	Korean education, 3	anti-US demo Apr22	Apr82	NSL	1y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
13 CHUNG Chae-Ung		student	Kangweon Nat. U	administration, 3	anti-US demo Apr22	Apr82	NSL	1y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
14 LEE Chae-Yung		student	Kangweon Nat. U	administration, 3	anti-US demo Apr22	Apr82	NSL	1y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
WONJOO PRISON					Moo Shil Dong * Wonjoo-Shi 220				
1 KIM Hak-Jin	700	student	SNU	shipbuilding, 4	campus demo Nov25	Nov81	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by HC.
2 KIM Sang-Kyu	666	student	Yonsei U	machinery, 4	campus demo May6	May81	ADL	3y	appeal rejected by HC.
3 AHN Kyu-Suk	400	student	Yonsei U	philosophy, graduate	distr. own confession	Nov81	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
4 CHO Ho-Kul	222	student	Yonsei U	economics, 4	campus demo Mar24	Mar82	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by HC.
HONGSUNG PRISON					305 Oh Kwan Ri * Heung Sung Eup * Heung Sung Gun * Choong Nam 350				
1 KIL Ki-Kwan	122	student	Korea U	literary department, 1	campus demo Mar24	Mar82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
2 NAM Kyung-U	612	student	Sogang U	economics, 3	campus demo Oct7	Oct81	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by HC.
3 KWUN Chang-Ho	402	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	economics, 4	campus demo Oct7	Oct81	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by HC.
4 CHU Chung-Min		student	Pusan U	graduate	Purin case	Sep81	NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 PARK Chae-Soon		employee	Theol. Study Inst.		Hanul incident	Mar81	ACL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
KONGJU PRISON					360 Keum Heung Li * Jang Ki Myun * Kongju Gun * Choongchung Namdo 300-35				
1 KWAK Yung-Jin		student	Yonsei U	philosophy, 4	campus demo Sep21	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KO Chin-Tu		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	German literature, 3	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 KIM Hyun		student	Hong Ik U	economics, 4	campus demo Oct21	Oct82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.

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Prisoners of Conscience as of May 10, 1983 (Continued from page 6)

NAME	PRISONER#	OCCUPATION OR AFFILIATION		MAJOR & YR OF STUDY	CASE OR INCIDENT	ARREST DATE & LAW UTILIZED		SENTENCE	TRIAL STATUS
4 LEE Kyung-Suk, Ms.	92	student	Ehwa U	history, 4	campus demo Nov3	Nov82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 CHUNG Kwang-Chul	119	student	SNU	electrics, 4	leaflets distr. on campus May1	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
6 PARK Yung-Sun, Ms.	906	laborer	CDK		CDK demo Jul8	Jul82	ADL	1y 6m	appeal rejected by SC.
7 KO Kwang-Chae	303	student	SNU	sociology, 4	leaflets distr. on campus May14	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
CHUNGJU PRISON					**104 Mi Pyong Dong * Chungju-Shi * Choong Buk 310**				
1 CHUNG Byung-Jin		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	trade, 4	campus demo May10	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
2 YUN Pyong-Ho		student	Yonsei U	sociology, 4	campus demo Jun8	Jun82	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by SC.
3 HA Soung-Chang	59	student	Yonsei U	sociology, 3	demo in/out campus May4	Sep82	NSL/ADL	1y& loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 KIM Hi-Jun		student	Yonsei U	dentist, 4	campus demo Sep21	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 KIM Hyung-Min	70	student	Dongguk U	physics, 3	campus demo Sep22	Sep82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
6 KIM I-Kyung	88	student	Sookmyung Women's U	Chinese literature, 3	campus demo Oct5	Oct82	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
7 HAN Hae-Jung, Ms.	82	student	Ehwa U	fine arts, 3	campus demo Nov3	Nov82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
8 CHO Sung-Hi, Ms.	1101	laborer	CDK		CDK demo Jul8	Jul82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
9 PYUN Kwang-Soon	16	student	EYC		EYC statement Apr13	Apr82	ADL	2y	appeal rejected by SC.
10 LEE Chun-Hee	34	student	Chung Nam U	expelled,	3 universities joint demo attempt	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal abandoned
11 CHA Chae-Gun	43	student	Cheongju U	history, 3	3 universities joint demo attempt	May82	ADL	1y	appeal abandoned
12 LEE Sun-Hee	1161	teacher	Kanghwa MS		3 universities joint demo attempt	May82	ADL	1y	appeal abandoned
13 CHOI Chae-Kyu	68	student	Foreign Language U	Chinese language,	3 universities joint demo attempt	May82	ADL	1y	appeal abandoned
14 CHUNG Yong-Ran	1158	student	Chung Buk U	gardening, 4	3 universities joint demo attempt	May82	ADL	1y	appeal abandoned
15 LEE Sung-Won	91	student	Chung Buk U	administration, 3	3 universities joint demo attempt	May82	ADL	1y6m	appeal abandoned
16 KOO Cha-Haeng		student	Chung Buk U	Chinese language, 3	campus demo Nov4	Nov82	ADL	1y	under appeal at HC.
17 CHA Ho-Chung	1057	student	SNU	Korean literature, 4	campus demo May14	May82	ADL	1y	appeal rejected by SC.
18 LEE Wan-Kyu		student	Chung Nam U	engineering, 4	Chungnam U circle case	Apr81	NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
19 LEE Duk-Hee	3	student	SNU	graduate	Kwangminsa students case	Jul81	NSL	3y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
20 LEE Sang-Hun	37	student	Kongju Teach. Coll.		Kumgang circle case	Sep81	NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
CHUNGJU PREVENTIVE CUSTODY CENTER					**104 Mi Pyong Dong * Chungju-Shi * Choong Buk 310**				
1 SUH Jun-Shik	0-9	student	Korean from Japan			...71	ACL	prev. cust.	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KANG Chong-Kun	15	student	Korean from Japan			...75	ACL	prev. cust.	appeal rejected by SC.
TAEJON PRISON					**1 Joong Chon Dong * Taejun-Shi * Choong Nam 300**				
1 PARK Hae-Chun		student	Soon Jun U	philosophy, 4	Aram case	Aug81	ACL/NSL	10y & loss	under appeal at HC.
2 HWANG Bo Yoon Shik	2399	teacher	Technical HS		Aram case	Aug81	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	under appeal at HC.
3 CHUNG Hae-Sook		teacher	primary school		Aram case	Aug81	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	under appeal at HC.
4 LEE Chul	3536	student	Korean from Japan			Dec75	ACL	20y	appeal rejected by SC.
5 YANG Hae-Sun	3552		Korean from Japan			...75	ACL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
6 CHOI Kyu-Shik	3614	veterinarian	Korean from Japan				ACL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
7 PARK Suk-Ryul	3602	no occupation	Sogang U	graduate	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
8 IM Tong-Kyu	3607		Kor. Lab. Research Ctr.		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
9 LEE Chae-Oh	3812	general secretary	Al Korea Branch		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
10 LEE Hae-Kyung	3547	no occupation			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
11 KIM Hong	3972	driver			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
12 CHAE Yung-Il	4065	student	Kongju Teach. Coll.	physical education, 4	Kumgang circle case	Sep81	NSL	2y & loss	under appeal at SC.
13 KANG Cheung-Hun	3595	student	Korean from Japan		student spy case	...75	ACL/NSL	life	under appeal at SC.
14 PARK Chung-Jik	22	student	Sun Myung U	diplomacy, 3	campus demo Nov3	Nov81	ADL	1y6m	appeal rejected by SC.
15 LEE Kye-Chun		employee			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Dec79	NSL	5y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
16 LEE Kyu-Ho	4071	teacher	Highschool		Hanui incident	Mar81	ACL/NSL	4y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
17 KANG U-Kyu	3513	businessman	Korean from Japan		spy case	...77	ACL/NSL	life	under appeal at SC.
18 KIM Hyun-Chang		student	Chosen Engl. Coll.	graduate	Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Mar82	NSL/ADL/MLD/ARSON	life	appeal rejected by SC.
19 KIM Choo-Tai		student	Tokyo U		anti-US demo Apr22		NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
20 CHO Tae-Bon	3977	soldier	navy		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
21 HUH Man-Jung	3843	soldier	defense		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
22 CHUN Sang-Choon		student	Chung Nam U	biology, 2	leaflets distr. on campus May6	May83	ADL	pending	pending
23 KIM Kye-Sun		student	Chung Nam U	public administration, 2	leaflets distr. on campus Apr27	May83	ADL	pending	pending
24 LEE Chul-Ho		student	Chung Nam U	economics, 2	leaflets distr. on campus Apr27	May83	ADL	pending	pending
25 YU Tok-Chun		student	Chung Nam U	physics, 2	leaflets distr. on campus Apr27	May83	ADL	pending	pending
KWANGJU PRISON					**88-1 Moon Heung Dong *Kwangju-Shi 500-03**				
1 KIM Chul-Hyun	2789	student	Korean from Japan		Hankuk Theol. Sen. spy case	Nov75	ACL	20y	appeal rejected by SC.
2 KIM Nam-Chu	2164	poet			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
3 LEE Soo-Il	2010	teacher	Chongshin MS		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
4 HWANG Kum-Soo	1476	medical			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	15y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
5 NOH Chae-Chang	2056		Farm Mod. Study Inst.		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	10y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
6 KIM Yung-Ok	2466	politician	Socialist Party		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	10y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
7 LEE Moon-Hee	4	no occupation			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
8 KIM Bong-Kwun	920	laborer			South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
9 IM Chong-Soo	274	student	Chonnam U	trade, 2	Kwangju US Cultural Ctr. Arson	Dec80	ARSON	2y6m & loss	appeal rejected by SC.
10 LEE Chae-Chun	2197	student	Korea U	dropout,	Taljun manuscript incident	Aug81		1y6m & loss	under appeal at HC.
11 CHANG Shin-Hwan	2058	student	Yonsei U	engineering, 2	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Apr81	NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
12 LEE Sung-Ha	852	student	Yonsei U	theology, graduate	South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Apr81	NSL	7y & loss	appeal rejected by HC.
13 AHN Chae-Koo	3405	professor	Sookmyung Women's U		South Korean Nat. Liberation Front/SKNLF	Oct79	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
14 PAIK Ok-Kwang	1692	businessman	Korean from Japan		22 Nov1975 case	...75	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rejected by SC.
15 YU Yung-Soo	2663	student	Korean from Japan			...77	ACL	20y	appeal rejected by SC.

(To be continued)

Seoul Hit by New Financial Scandal

The following are excerpts from an article carried by the Hong Kong-based English-language financial daily Asian Wall Street Journal on Sep. 27, 1983:

SEOUL — For the second time in as many months, a financial scandal is making headlines in south Korea.

This time, two little-known business groups, unable to pay their creditors, have been put under the management of a local bank. And employees of the bank, Cho Heung Bank Ltd., are under investigation on suspicion of forging credit guarantees totaling 167 billion won ($214 million) for the two businesses.

Lee Hun-Seung, president of Cho Heung, one of Seoul's seven commercial banks, called a news conference Monday (Sep. 26) to announce that nine employees of the bank had been fired. "Government" prosecution officials said they were questioning the nine and searching for two former bank officers. The prosecutors said they believe the two have left the country.

Two executives of the business groups likewise were being sought and are believed to have left south Korea.

The revelations followed by one month or former politicians. According to a local scandal involving Myung Sung, a high-flying resort development group. According to a source with knowledge of the latest affair, the new scandal is related to the previous one. He said that Yongdong Development Promotion Co., one of the two companies implicated in the new affair, loaned money to Myung Sung on Seoul's private money market. Prosecutors haven't addressed the possible link between Myung Sung and the latest scandal, but they've promised to investigate thoroughly and air the results.

The private-loan, or curb, market, is a murky marriage of lenders, brokers and borrowers. The curb market is used especially by small borrowers such as Yongdong because bank loans are difficult to obtain here.

Curb transactions are legal, although lenders often neglect to pay taxes due on interest-income from their curb loans. Interest rates charged by curb leaders are two or three times higher than what banks charge. Most curb lenders are believed to be wealthy Koreans, many with connections to current newspaper account, the woman who headed Yongdong Development was one of the "big hands" who provided loan funds to the market.

A major scandal 16 months ago brought the shadowy curb market into the limelight. A well-connected couple masterminded a complex swindle involving promissory notes and brought two major companies into insolvency. At that time, several Cho Heung bankers were implicated in the scheme.

Last month, "government" investigators said Myung Sung fraudulently obtained $145 million on Seoul's private loan market with the help of an official from the Commercial Bank of Korea. Myung Sung's chairman also was charged with bribing a former transportation minister and a Construction Ministry official to obtain approvals for his development plans.

The Myung Sung case became a political embarrassment for "President" Chun Doo Hwan because of persistent rumors that his father-in-law, retired Gen. Lee Kyu-Dong, was linked to the group.

Illegal Guarantees Discovered

The latest scandal centers on Yongdong Development, a construction concern, and Shinhan Cast Iron Co. There are 13 companies in the Yongdong group; Shinhan has five affiliated concerns. The scandal began to unravel, the source said, when Yongdong became unable to pay its bills. The bank then began an internal audit and discovered the illegal guarantees.

Mr. Lee, Cho Heung's president, said his institution guaranteed $214 million worth of promissory notes issued by the two companies between February 1980 and Sept. 15 of this year. Guarantees of this kind are legal, but these far exceeded limits placed by Cho Heung's main office on lending to both companies. For example, the bank placed a 15 billion won ceiling on outstanding guarantees for Yongdong, but the bank actually guaranteed notes valued at 147 billion won.

According to Mr. Lee, a Cho Heung branch office manager initially endorsed guarantee documents with his seal, without obtaining approval that should have come from the head office. After he left the branch for another job in the Cho Heung system, his subordinates continued to use the manager's chop, without the knowledge of the new branch manager, Mr. Lee said.

Companies Sold Notes

The two companies sold the promissory notes at a discount, a legal practice here, to raise money for real estate purchases and other purposes. According to the source with knowledge of Yongdong, when the investigation of Myung Sung began two months ago, a Yongdong official confided in friends that the company would be in trouble because it had lent large sums to the group. As a result of the Myung Sung investigation, certain funds from curb lenders were frozen. When this happened, according to the source, Yongdong became strapped for cash and unable to pay its bills.

The bank president said that of the $214 million in promissory notes, $60 million already had been paid off. He said the bank would pay the rest of the notes when they mature to guard against further damage to the bank's credibility. The bank has secured $118 million in mortgages from the two companies, he said.

The two companies and their affiliates have been placed under the management of the Cho Heung Bank. Mr. Lee said, since they've been unable to meet their obligations.

S. Korean Defector Pyon Sang Gap Interviewed

A mass rally was held at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on Oct. 4 in welcome of Pyon Sang Gap, a private of the south Korean army who sought political asylum in the DPRK on Sep. 11. (KCNA Radio-photo)

Pyon Sang Gap, a private of the fire-arms squad, the first platoon, the ninth company, the third battalion, the 52nd regiment, the 12th division, the south Korean army, who defected to the DPRK on Sep. 11 met with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on September 29.

Pyon Sang Gap hailing from Ojong-Dong, Taejon, South Chungchong Province, entered the technical education course of the Industrial Education College of Chungnam University in Taejon but had to suspend study at the second grade unable to pay school expenses and was later drafted into the army, while working at a construction site.

Here are excerpts from his interview:

North: Beacon of Genuine Life

Thinking that the north where there are the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il is an ideal society where I can bring into full bloom the hope and ideal of youth, I longed for the north looking up to it as the beacon of genuine life awake or asleep.

My longing for the north as an ideal society which brings the nation into bloom today and represents its future was deepened after I was conscripted into the army and sent to the frontline from which the north is visible.

But I could not find a chance to come over to the north.

The day came when our platoon had to finish the construction of a position on the frontline.

Our platoon began to climb a height toward the wire entanglement work site from early morning, carrying outfit and tools.

I seized this chance and ran over the height and crossed over the wire entanglements using a ladder.

U.S. Commander Has Right To Replace "ROK President"

South Korea has been turned into a living hell unfit for human habitation due to the Yankees.

It is the U.S. army commander who has the right to replace the "president" in the south.

Only with the approval of the U.S. army command in the south, is it possible to increase armed forces, build military establishments and give a little supply to the "ROK" army.

But Washington and Chongwadae are conducting a false propaganda as if the south were an "independent state" exercising any sovereignty.

From long before I came over to the north, the south made much ado about the holding of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.

This is nothing but a foolish drama reminding us of an ostrich policy.

The Chon Du Hwan junta is hell bent on preparations for war against the north.

Chon Du Hwan is making desperate efforts to maintain his "power" but he can not remain long.

The south Korean people's attitude toward the United States has completely changed with the Kwangju incident as an occasion. The people in the south are advancing with a new anti-U.S. idea that if the fascist "regime" is to be toppled the forces behind it should be struck first of all.

In the north I realized keenly why all the people sincerely hold in high esteem the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

In the north I saw with deep emotion my genuine homeland, an independent country, which emerged from the letter "Juche."

The north where everything is home-made and everything is being built in our own way is an independent country in which the Juche character unshakable in any storm is firmly ensured.

I found a genuine life and happiness in the north.

Now I feel regret at the fact that I could not come over to the north together with my colleagues in the same unit.

Pfc. Pak Hyon Mun came over to the north yesterday and I alone did so today from the 12th division of the "ROK" army. But I am convinced that in the future platoons, companies and battalions will come over one after another to the north crossing the barbed wire entanglements along the Military Demarcation Line.

I am firmly resolved to dedicate myself to the sacred cause of bringing earlier the reunification of the country holding aloft the lofty intentions of the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

(Continued from Page 1)

I was bereft of my parents in my early age and barely advanced to a university but had to leave it half way as my life was so hard, and in the course of doing labour and following the plough, I came to be disillusioned about the unequal south Korean society where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer."

I was drafted into the army on December 11, 1981, and driven hard like a beast of burden in the war exercises and arduous position construction.

Through such life I thought I must break away from this accursed south Korean society.

While hearing the radio broadcasting of the north, I realized that under the wise guidance of the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il all people in the north are evenly well off, enjoying all freedom and rights to their heart's content in a society for the people.

Each time I heard that "ROK army" soldiers who had been in the same position with me are living in happiness after they went over to the north, I could hardly repress the desire to be embraced at an early date in the warm bosom of the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il and lead a genuine life.

I had long made preparations to come over to the north.

Chon Group Mastermind Of Scandals

Rodong Sinmun on Oct. 3, commenting on the large-scale scandal of the chief of the Chungang-Dong Branch of the Chohung Bank in Seoul and other swindlers, said that the mastermind of the unending loan scandals in south Korea is none other than the Chon Du Hwan group. The Oct. 3 Rodong Sinmun commentary said:

The loans illegally issued by the chief of the Chungang-Dong Branch of the Chohung Bank and other imposters from February 1980 to September 25 this year were scaled at over 160,000 million won.

The continued scandals in south Korea are characterized by the fact that they are all backed by the "government" power under the patronage of the south Korean ruling circles.

In the recent scandal the branch chief of a bank illegally issued commercial bonds for nearly three years in excess of the limit and circulated them to misappropriate a colossal amount of money surpassing by far the 100,000 million won mark. It is unthinkable that such open imposture can be committed without the patronage of the "government" power.

There is no big scandal in which Chon Du Hwan and his relatives are not involved, as shown by the "Chang Ryong Ja scandal" and the "Myongsong group" scandal.

"Clean politics" and "building of a just society" much vaunted by the Chon Du Hwan group are nothing but an unctuous slogan to cover up its corruption and irregularities.

The Chon Du Hwan group, the parasite of society, will have to pay dearly for its irregularities.

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